

ART. XXI.—*On some new Genera and Species of
Australian Coleoptera.*

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[Read 14th December, 1899.]

HISTERIDÆ.

CHLAMYDOPSIS.

C. pygidialis, sp. nov. Mas (?). Minus opaca; nigra, antennis pedibusque ferrugineo-testaceis, elytrorum tuberculis basalibus ad apicem læte testaceis; supra crebre sat fortiter, subtus sat grosse, punctulata; setis erectis pallidis sparsissime vestita; capite tuberculis sex biserialiter longitudinaliter instructo; prothorace fortiter transverso, supra depresso valde inæquali, ab apice retrorsum angustato, lateribus et margine antico reflexis dentibus multis armatis; elytris singulis tuberculis singulis basalibus permagnis (his ad apicem testaceis) et subapicalibus minoribus instructis, lateribus antice dentibus 4 magnis armatis; propygidii marginibus lateralibus et postico et linea mediana dentibus magnis serratis; pygidii marginibus lateralibus dentibus minoribus armatis; pedibus valde elongatis; tibiis fortiter compressis, ad apicem oblique truncatis et ad tarsos recipiendos profunde excavatis, apice externo dente magno armato.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. Lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The front margin of the prothorax being very strongly reflexed, its teeth are directed upward; they consist of a large median one which viewed from behind appears to be extremely obtuse (with its outline more or less toothed) and viewed from in front appears subacute (with its outline not at all toothed), and a much smaller tooth on either side of it which appears acute when viewed from either behind or before. The front angle of the prothorax is very strongly defined though scarcely an acute angle; the lateral margin is incised by a deep notch at its middle immediately behind which is a small quadrangular lamina-like projection, behind which the prothorax is abruptly narrower in the short interval to the base. The base is strongly and

widely lobed in the middle. On the disc of the prothorax a very strong carina runs back from the summit of the median tooth on the front margin for half the length of the prothorax, and a strong carina runs forward on either side from the outer extremity of the basal lobe to a point a little outside the hind extremity of the anterior carina, each end of these oblique carinæ being elevated with a distinct sharp tooth. This species can be at once distinguished from all its previously described congeners by the extraordinary sculpture of its prothorax pygidium and propygidium. Its legs are of similar structure to those of the type of *C. inæqualis*, Blackb., which probably indicates that it is a male. It was obtained by beating dead branches and is probably connected with some species of *Hymenoptera* inhabiting the dead wood.

Victoria ; near Fernshaw.

PECTINICORNES.

MASTOCHILUS.

Several of the names that stand in Masters' Catalogue under the heading of this genus are not capable of reliable identification without examination of types, viz., *Australasicus*, Perch., *nitidulus*, Macl., *polyphyllus*, W. S. Macl., *puncticollis*, Macl., and *rugiceps*, Reiche. I have been able to examine the original type of *polyphyllus*, and can say that it is identical with the species to which Burmeister attributes the name. From Burmeister's remarks on *australasicus* I am afraid that insect must be regarded as scarcely likely to be identified with certainty; I propose therefore to describe an insect which I believe to be that to which Percheron applied the name. I think I know Sir W. Macleay's two species, but as I have not seen the original types I shall abstain at present from saying more than that is probable they represent valid species. *Rugiceps*, Reiche, is quite hopeless; it is uncertain even whether it is a *Mastochilus*. In Masters' Catalogue *Passalus Lottini*, Boisd., appears as an *Eriocnemis*, but I can find no sufficient reason for considering that to be its proper place; certainly the original description is useless, giving no information concerning the size or habitat (except "New Holland") or as to the

sculpture of the head or the number of joints in the antennal flabellum, no information in fact on which it could be assigned definitely to any of the genera recognised in Masters' Catalogue. The only two characters mentioned by Boisduval that enable it to be said of any Australian *Passalid* that it is not *Lottini* are the presence of a median impressed line on the prothorax (there are very few Australian species which have not at any rate a faint median line), and that indicated by calling the striæ of the elytra "læves." I know of no Australian *Passalid* in which all the elytral striæ are impunctulate, but probably Boisduval's expression refers only to the dorsal striæ (which are impunctulate or nearly so in many species), and this view of the matter is strengthened by the fact that the only other Australian *Passalides* described by Boisduval have their dorsal elytral striæ more or less punctulate. Burmeister increases the difficulty by saying that there is an example of *Lottini* in Dupont's collection, giving the size as 24 l., and then proceeding to imply that he had not seen *Lottini* by conjecturing that its antennal flabellum is likely to be 6-jointed, because it is 6-jointed in the species that follows *Lottini* in Boisduval's descriptions. The only other author that I can find referring to *Lottini* is Kaup, who in a note on *Plesthenus quadricornis*, says that the latter insect is named *Lottini*, Boisd. in Mniszech's collection, and that it is impossible to express an opinion as to whether it is or is not correctly so named. Under these circumstances the only course practicable is to treat the name *Lottini* as though it were non-existent, until some further information is forthcoming. There have been a considerable number of synonyms bestowed on the species of *Mastochilus*, most of which are duly recorded in Master's Catalogue, but one very obvious case of synonymy seems to have escaped notice hitherto, viz., *M. impressicollis*, Bohem. = *polyphyllus*, W. S. Macl., the latter being much the older name. Thus there are at present 6 names (and 6 only), that it seems practicable to regard as representing valid species of *Mastochilus*, and I propose in the following pages to re-describe one of them, and to add the description of a new one.

The following table shows the distinctive characters of the species known to me:—

- A.—Species not having a continuous sharply defined longitudinal sulcus on the prothorax.
- B.—Front declivity of shoulder not asperate and pilose.
- C.—All the elytral interstices wider than the striæ.
- D.—The distance between the pair of tubercles behind the base of the clypeus, not more than half the width of the labrum - - - capitalis, Blackb.
- DD.—The distance between those tubercles scarcely less than the whole width of the labrum - - - australasicus, Blackb.
- CC.—The lateral interstices of the elytra not wider than the adjacent striæ - dilatatus, Dalm.
- BB.—Front declivity of shoulder asperate and pilose - - - - - politus, Burm.
- AA.—A well defined continuous longitudinal sulcus (about as deep and wide as the elytral striæ) on prothorax - polyphyllus, W. S. Macl.

M. capitalis, sp. nov. Minus depressus; nitidus; ater, abdomine supra ferrugineo; pygidio, labro, prosterno ad latera, antennis pedibusque, pilis fulvis plus minusve crebre vestitis; labro antice leviter (fere ut *M. dilatati*, Dalm.) emarginato, fere symmetrico, grosse sat sparsim punctulato, sat nitido; clypeo minus nitido, minus perspicue punctulato, longitudinaliter inæqualiter rugato, utrinque ut dens magnus conicus producto; capitis partibus depressis minus (elevatis magis) nitidis, vix perspicue punctulatis sed grosse vermiculato-rugulosis; capite postice (ad partis excavatæ basin) tuberculo elongato transverso (hoc in medio antrorsum producto fortiter dentiformi) et ante hunc tuberculo laminiformi sat anguste bifido armato; antennis sat elongatis, flabello 6-articulato (articulis gradatim longioribus, quam *M. politi*, Burm. multo longioribus); prothorace fere lævi, antice sat fortiter sinuato vix emarginato linea mediana subtilissima longitudinali (hac antice et postice omnino deleta) impresso, utrinque pone medium fovea magna profunda (hac in fundo punctulata)

instructo ; elytris fortiter striatis, striis dorsalibus fere (præsertim in parte antica) lævibus, striis lateralibus sat fortiter crenulatis, sed parè crenulata quam interstitia manifeste angustiori, interstitiis dorsalibus latis planis (lateralibus minus latis sat convexis).

Long. 24 l. Lat. 8 l.

Easily distinguishable from all the other *Mastochili* known to me by *inter alia* the pair of tubercles immediately behind the clypeus (and projecting over it) being much larger and more conspicuous than any other elevation (except the one at the middle of the base of the excavated area of the head), and being placed so near each other that the interval between them is not more than half the width of the labrum and that they appear as the produced corners of a single lamina rather than as distinct tubercles.

It is possible that this species is (*Passalus*) *Lottini*, Boisd.; but certainly not if that species is identical (as Kaup conjectures) with *Plesthenus quadricornis*, nor if that species is correctly placed (as in Masters' Catalogue) in *Eriocnemis*, nor if it has (as Burmeister supposes) a well defined deep longitudinal prothoracic canalicula.

It should be noted that although the rest of the head is perfectly symmetrical the labrum and mandibles are not quite so, the left side of the former being slightly more prominent than the right, and the left mandible (as usual in the Australian *Mastochili*) a trifle longer than the right.

N. S. Wales ; Richmond R. District.

M. australasicus (? Perch). Modice depressus ; nitidus ; ater, abdomine supra ferrugineo ; pygidio, labro, prosterno ad' latera, antennis pedibusque, pilis fulvis plus minusve crebre vestitis ; labro antice leviter emarginato, symmetrico, grosse minus crebre punctulato, sat nitido ; clypeo sat nitido, minus perspicue punctulato, sat crebre ruguloso, utrinque ut dens magnus conicus producto, capitis partibus depressis crebre vix grosse rugulosis ; capite postice (ad partis excavatæ basin) tuberculo elongato transverso (hoc in medio fortiter antrorsum producto dentiformi) et ante hunc carina transversa arcuata (hac quam labrum vix angustiori et utrinque tuberculo parvo dentiformi terminata) armato, tuberculis ad carinæ arcuatæ extremitates carina subtili recta conjunctis ; antennis ut *M. capitalis* ; pro-

thorace fere ut *M. capitalis* sed antice vix sinuato et linea mediana longitudinali ad basin continue perspicua; elytris fere ut *M. capitalis*, sed striis 3^a et 4^a perspicue crenulatis.

Long. 20-22 l. Lat. $7\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Rather close to the preceding but more depressed, the labrum symmetrical, the fine line on the prothorax more distinct and continuous to the base, the dorsal striæ of the elytra more distinctly crenulate, and especially the head very differently sculptured; the projection resembling a bifid lamina being replaced by an arched carina which terminates in a tubercle at each end these tubercles being connected by a fine straight carina and the interval between them being scarcely less than the width of the labrum. This head sculpture is not unlike that of *M. politus*, Burm. and *M. dilatatus*, Dalm., from both of which the present species differs by the much longer joints of its antennal flabellum and much larger size, while it differs *inter alia* from the former also by its not being pilose on the front extero-anterior declivity of its elytra and from the latter by the much wider lateral interstices of its elytra and its pilose labrum.

Queensland.

LAMELLICORNES.

PANELUS (gen. Copridarum).

P. Arthuri, sp. nov. Brevis; latus; nitidus; piceus, pedibus dilutioribus; capite magno, minus crebre minus subtiliter punctulato, antice sat fortiter depresso et in medio dentibus 2 acutis armato, inter dentes fortiter emarginato; prothorace fere ut caput punctulato, quam longiori circiter duplo latiori, antice subito angustato, angulis anticis subacutis posticis obtusis; elytris modice convexis, 7-striatis, interstitiis vix manifeste punctulatis; tibiis compressis, leviter arcuatis; tarsis compressis.

Long. 1 l. Lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

This interesting little species has been sent to me by Mr. A. M. Lea, who has also given me a specimen of *P. parvulus*, Waterh., the type of the genus (which he tells me he received from Mr. Lewis). The present insect is very much like *P. parvulus*, but differs from it *inter alia* by its somewhat less convex form and less strongly arcuate tibiæ, as well as by the considerably stronger puncturation of its head and the stronger

median teeth of its clypeus, between which the front margin is more deeply emarginate. The genus *Panelus* is new to Australia, and is a member of Lacordaire's "Groupe" *Minthophilides*.

It is just possible that this is the species on which Sir W. Macleay founded his name *Temnoplectron pygmaeum*, the description of which is too brief for certain identification. Sir W. Macleay, however, says of that insect, "disk of prothorax very minutely punctate," a statement which *inter alia* does not apply satisfactorily to the present species.

N.W. Australia (Macleay Museum).

CHEIROPLATYS.

C. inermis, sp. nov. Sat late subovatus; modice nitidus; piceus vel rufo-piceus, corpore subtus pedibusque rufescentibus; sternis pedibusque pilosis; clypeo transversim ruguloso, antice truncato, lateribus sat rectis obliquis; fronte a clypeo per carinam leviter arcuatam divisa, ut clypeus transversim rugulosa; prothorace quam longiori fere sesquialtiori, longitudinaliter leviter canaliculato, subtilius sparsius (antice magis crebre) punctulato, antice leviter impresso et tuberculo obsoleto instructo, ad basin haud marginato, antice sat angustato, angulis anticis subacutis posticis rotundato-obtusis; scutello sat laevi, elytris stria subsuturali sat profunda et puncturarum seriebus 8 (his per paria, vix manifeste in striis, dispositis) impressis, seriebus externis minus distinctis, pari 2^o (a sutura enumerato) quam cetera breviori, puncturis basin versus sat magnis sat profunde impressis postice gradatim subtilioribus, interstitiis inter paria puncturis (his serierum puncturis sat similibus) confuse impressis; pygidio fere ut prothoracis discus punctulato; tibiis anticis modice dilatatis, obtuse tridentatis; vel profunde trisinuatis.

Maris pygidio fortiter gibbo, feminae leviter convexo.

Long. 9-9½ l. Lat. 5-5½ l.

In respect of form and sculpture this species is very close to *C. melius*, Er., but differs from it in the base of its prothorax not being margined; also in the median channel of that segment being more strongly defined and the impression near the front margin being feebler and less transverse, the latter appearing as little more than a deepening of the median channel rather than a

distinct feature in the sculpture. The place of *C. inermis* in the tabulation of species of this genus which I furnished to the Roy. Soc. S.A. (1896, p. 243) is beside *C. pygmaeus*, Blackb., from which it is at once distinguishable by the puncturation of its pygidium not being notably closer and coarser than that of its prothorax.

Victoria; taken by myself and sent by Messrs. Sloane, Mulder, etc.

C. mælius, Er. Since I wrote the paper referred to above (Tr. R.S. S.A., 1896) I have received more specimens from Tasmania of the species that I had some hesitation in referring to *C. mælius*, Er., and I am now satisfied that it is correctly called by that name.

ELATERIDÆ (?).

ECHTHROGASTER (gen. nov. Campylidarum ?).

Palporum maxillarium articulus apicalis elongato-obconicus; mandibula porrecta curvata ad apicem acuta; caput modicum, utrinque ad clypei (hoc a fronte haud sutura definito) basin profunde emarginatum; clypeus frontis curvam haud continuans sed sat abrupte deflectus, profunde concavus antice rotundatus; labrum inconspicuum; oculi modici, sat convexi, integri, subtiliter granulati a prothorace longe distantes; antennæ ad basin abdominis attingentes, filiformes, sat robusti, articulis 1° crasso piriformi elongato (pone oculum medium attingenti) 2° parvo (ante 1° apicem inserto) 3° quam 1^{us} vix breviori 4° quam 3^{us} paullo breviori 4°-10° inter se sat similibus 11° quam 1^{us} haud breviori; prothorax transversim subquadratus, antice leviter angustatus, obsolete inæqualis, lateribus leviter arcuatis, margine antico fere truncato, basi vix sinuata, angulis anticis obtusis posticis acutis leviter divergentibus vix retrorsum productis; elytra quam prothorax circiter quarta parte latiora circiter quadruplo longiora, a basi ad apicem gradatim leviter angustata, punctulato-striata, epipleuris concavis pone medium angustis; prosternum sat convexum, æquale, ante coxas elongatum, suturis prosternalibus rectis antrorsum divergentibus, parte mediana pone coxas deflectum; mesosternum longitudinaliter excavatum; metasternum inter coxas intermedias acute productum, episternis

sat angustis sat parallelis; coxæ anticæ globuli haud prominentes, intermediæ subcontiguæ, posticæ laminiformes ad partem anteriorem latæ extrorsum gradatim sinuatim angustiores; pedes modici; tarsi quam tibiæ parum breviores, subtus pubescentes, leviter compressi, posticorum articulis 1° quam 2^{us} vix longiori 2° quam 3^{us} et 3° quam 4^{us} paullo longioribus omnibus simplicibus; unguiculis appendiculatis; segmenta ventralia 2° et 3° utrinque profunde late longitudinaliter excavata.

The insect for which I propose this new name is an extremely remarkable one, combining in the most perplexing manner the characters of the *Elateridæ* and *Eucnemidæ* with a facies different from that of a typical member of either family and somewhat suggestive (as regards head prothorax and elytra viewed from above) of *Tenebrionid* genera (e.g. *Docalis* or *Exangeltus*). Its metasternum sharply pointed between the intermediate coxæ, its head with the clypeus not continuing the convexity of the general surface and its porrect mandibles seem to forbid its being referred to the *Eucnemidæ*. The absence of a prosternal "chin-piece" limits it to the *Campylides* if it is an *Elaterid*. Its slender tibiæ are *inter alia multa* inconsistent with the idea of its being a *Cebrionid*. I have considered the possibility of its being a very aberrant *Dascyllid*—the *Dascyllidæ* of Lacordaire including some very diverse forms. In that family there is no place that can be thought of as possible for this insect unless in the neighbourhood of *Stenocolus* and several allied genera which I have not seen, and I think the absence of a distinctly visible labrum as well as the form of the head (which is almost *Eucnemid* in shape) will alone suffice to preclude association with the *Dascyllidæ*. Turning to the *Campylides* I find no structural character absolutely irreconcilable with the present species. The absence of a distinct labrum is no doubt anomalous, but M. Lacordaire mentions one *Campylid* genus (*Plastocerus*) in which he thinks the labrum is wanting—although M. Candèze asserts it to be present but very inconspicuous. The form of the head appears to me at most an exaggeration of forms described by M. Lacordaire as exhibited by some *Campylid* genera and is perhaps to be expected to accompany the disappearance of the labrum. The antennæ (robust long and filiform, with the 2nd joint attached to the basal one on the under surface, slightly behind the apex

of the latter) are very *Eucnemid* in appearance. The form of the prothorax (with the base nearly straight and the hind angles not produced hindward and only feebly produced outward) is unlike the form in any genus known to me in any family in which the structural characters in general are not totally different from those of the present species. As far as the *recognition* of the insect is concerned there can be no difficulty on account of its porrect arched mandibles together enclosing a void space; in combination with the extraordinary structure of the abdomen (at any rate in one sex), there being on either side a wide and deep excavation very minutely punctulate—in strong contrast to the coarse puncturation of the rest of the surface—running from the base of the 2nd segment to the apex of the 3rd segment.

I dug this curious insect out of the decayed stump of a tree many years since, and cut the stump to pieces without finding another specimen, so its habitat may have been accidental. I have never met with another example since, nor have I seen anything like it in any collection.

E. lugubris, sp. nov. Piceo-niger, antennis tarsisque subrufescentibus; opacus; setis brevibus pallidis sparsim vestitus; capite crebre sat fortiter rugulose punctulato; prothorace sat fortiter transverso, subinæquali, subtilius creberrime aspere punctulato; elytris crebre sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis angustis transversim rugulosis; corpore subtus pedibusque sat rugulose punctulatis.

Long. 4l. Lat. 1l.

S. Australia (Eyre's Peninsula).

EUCNEMIDÆ.

As I furnish, below, the diagnoses of three new genera of this family and I cannot find that any tabulated exposition of the characters of the Australian *Eucnemid* genera has been hitherto published (except in so far as they find a place in M. de Bonvouloir's work on the *Eucnemidæ* of the world), it seems desirable here to provide a tabulation of that description showing the relation of the new genera to those previously known, and using in the main the characters relied upon by M. de Bonvouloir.

- A.—Antennæ in repose lying in deep prosternal sulci.
- B.—Basal part of metasternum bearing a short longitudinal sulcus.
- C.—Prosternal sulcus closed behind - - - Arisus.
- CC.—Prosternal sulcus open behind
Dyscharachthis (nov. gen.)
- BB.—Metasternum devoid of sulci.
- C.—Prosternal sulcus not narrowed by the eye in passing on to the head.
- D.—Prosternal sulcus about as wide as the distance from its inner margin to the prosternal suture - - - Anabolus.
- DD.—Prosternal sulcus much narrower - Dromæolus.
- CC.—Prosternal sulcus narrowed by the eye in passing on to the head.
- D.—Prosternal sulcus margined within by a continuous elevated line.
- E.—Joint 4 of tarsi produced beneath.
- F.—Prosternal sulcus as wide as the distance from its inner margin to the prosternal suture - Galbodema.
- FF.—Prosternal sulcus notably less wide.
- G.—Basal joint of hind tarsi as long as all the other joints together - - - Fornax.
- GG.—Basal joint of hind tarsi notably shorter - Discaptothorax (nov. gen.)
- EE.—Joint 4 of tarsi not produced beneath - - - Phænocerus.
- DD.—Prosternal sulcus margined within by an elevated line only in its hinder part - Dystrigonisthis (nov. gen.)
- AA.—Antennæ not received into prosternal sulci.
- B.—Disc of pronotum bearing (at least near base) a supplemental carina near the lateral edging.

- C.—Joints 2 and 3 of antennæ together much longer than the 4th joint - Microrhagus.
- CC.—Joints 2 and 3 of antennæ (3 excessively minute) together much shorter than the 4th joint - Entomophthalmus.
- BB.—Disc of pronotum devôid of carinæ.
- C.—Hind outline of mandibles strongly sinuous.
- D.—Apex of apical ventral segment produced in a short narrow process.
- E.—Episterna of metasternum parallel Nematodes.
- EE.—Episterna of metasternum narrowing towards front - Trigonopleurus.
- DD.—Apex of apical ventral segment not produced - - - - Hypocælus.
- CC.—Hind outline of mandibles straight or nearly so.
- D.—Joint 4 of tarsi produced beneath - - - Eumenes.
- DD.—Joint 4 of tarsi not produced beneath.
- E.—Clypeus strongly narrowed at base.
- F.—Antennal joints gradually and continuously longer from 4th joint Orodotes.
- FF.—Antennal joints notably elongated only from 9th joint - Dyscolocerus.
- EE.—Clypeus very feebly narrowed at base Lycaon.

DYSCHARACTHIS (gen. nov. Eucnemidarum).

Corpus breve, sat latum, postice obtuse angustatum; clypeus ad basin sat angustatus, a fronte linea subtilissima continua (hac contorta ut litteram w simulat) divisus, antice sat rotundatus; frons longitudinaliter carinata; mandibula minus rugulosa, postice fere recta; antennæ sat breves (prothoracem vix superantes), filiformes, sat robustæ, articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} multo longiori; pronotum transversum, antrorsum a basi arcuatim parum fortiter angustatum, ad basin fortiter bisinuatam, lobo mediano (hoc a pronoto sulco recto transverso insigni diviso) lato bene definito, angulis posticis acutis nullo modo divaricatis; suturæ prosternales manifeste impressæ rectæ; sulci prosternales marginales profundi sat lati (sed quam basis trianguli propleuralis

circiter duplo angustiores), postice aperti, in capite haud angustati; triangulus propleuralis fere æquilaterus (latere externo quam cetera vix longiori), metasternum antice utrinque prope coxas intermedias sulco brevi longitudinali minus perspicuo impressum; lamina coxarum posticarum in parte basali lata (hic angulata et extrorsum gradatim^o angustata); episterna meta-thoracica angusta subparallela sed retrorsum a basi gradatim leviter dilatata; segmenta ventralia normalia nec ad tarsos recipiendos sulcata; pedes modici; femora sat compressa tarsi filiformes, articulo 4^o subtus vix producto; tarsorum posticorum articulo basali quam ceteri conjuncti multo breviori; unguiculi exigui, ad basin compressi.

The extremely small *Eucnemid* for which I propose this new generic name cannot find a place in any genus that I can ascertain to have been previously characterised. In M. de Bonvouloir's tabulation of the *Eucnemid* genera, and also by the scheme of classification developed in the body of his memoir (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1870-75) the present genus would stand near the South American genus *Lamprotrichus* which is very imperfectly characterized (owing, in part at least, to the type being mutilated). It differs however *inter alia* in the apical ventral segment not being prolonged at the apex and in the presence of a frontal carina (characters M. de Bonvouloir regards as generic), and apparently has no superficial resemblance at all to the unique species of *Lamprotrichus* which is a very large *Eucnemid* of elongate form marked on its prothorax and elytra with a pattern resulting from dense pubescence varied with glabrous impunctulate patches. It differs from nearly all other *Eucnemid* genera by the presence of basal metasternal sulci. This sulcus is found on one other Australian genus (*Arisus*), which, however, *inter alia* has the 4th joint of its tarsi excavate-emarginate above and somewhat prolonged beneath. The form of the line (on the head) which M. de Bonvouloir calls the "interocular carina" (and which is angularly zigzagged hindward in the middle in this insect) and of the basal lobe of the prothorax (which appears to be almost a distinct piece cut off by a deep suture from the rest of the prothorax) are very notable characters. The 4th joint of the tarsi is almost imperceptibly produced beneath but I cannot find it to be at all excavate above.

D. brevipennis, sp. nov. Piceo-brunneus, elytris paullo dilutioribus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; sat dense fulvo-pubescentibus; elytris quam prothorax minus quam duplo longioribus, nec latioribus; capite prothoraceque crebre subtiliter subaspere punctulatis; elytris manifeste striatis, interstitiis crebre fortiter (fere crasse) subrugulose punctulatis; antennarum articulis 1° modico, 2° brevi 3° quam 2^{us} duplo longiori, 4° 2° æquali, 5° 2° æquali, 6°-7° que parum longioribus fere transversis, 8°-10° quam 7^{us} parum longioribus, 11° quam 10^{us} duplo longiori.

Long. $1\frac{4}{5}$ l. Lat. $\frac{1}{5}$ l.

DROMÆOLUS.

At the request of Mr. A. M. Lea, of Hobart, Tasmania, I take this opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that two species described by that gentleman and referred to this genus (Proc. L.S. N.S.W., 1891) ought to have been otherwise disposed, as I have observed them to be members of the *inter se* very closely allied genera *Trigonopleurus* and *Nematodes*, as follows:—

D. nigricollis, Lea = *Trigonopleurus rugulosus*, Bonv.

D. thoracicus, Lea = *Nematodes thoracicus*, Lea.

S. Australia (Basin of Lake Eyre).

DISCAPTOTHORAX (gen. nov. Eucnemidarum.)

Corpus sat cylindricum sat angustum; clypeus ad basin modice angustatus antice fortiter sinuatus, carina interoculari haud continua; frons haud carinata; mandibula sat rugulosa, postice retrorsum sat fortiter producta; antennæ filiformes sat elongatæ (abdominis basin fere attingentes), modice robustæ, articulo 3° quam 4^{us} paullo longiori; pronotum leviter transversum ad basin profunde bisinuatum, lateribus fere rectis prope marginem anticum (hoc quam basis parum angustiori) leviter dilatato-rotundatis, angulis posticis vix acutis nullo modo divaricatis; suturæ prosternales bene definitæ, leviter arcuatæ; sulci prosternales profundi lati (margine externo in parte antica carinis 2 parallelis fere contiguus instructo), quam trianguli propleuralis basis manifeste nec multo angustiores, postice aperti, in capite angustati; trianguli propleuralis margo posticus quam ceteri (his inter se sat æqualibus) circiter dimidia parte brevior; metasternum abdomenque, sulcis carentia; coxarum posticarum lamina in parte basali lata (hac

angulata et extrorsum gradatim valde angustata); pedes sat elongati; tarsorum articulus 4^{us} supra obsolete excavato-emarginatus, subtus perspicue productus; tarsorum posticorum articulus basalis quam ceteri conjuncti paullo brevior.

I cannot place the insect for which I propose this name in any previously characterised genus. Its facies is somewhat like that of *Galbodema* but its structural characters are different. Its non-sulcate metasternum and abdomen, non-lamellated tarsi, hind-coxal lamellæ strongly narrowed towards the lateral margin of the body, antennæ received in deep sulci between the propleural triangle and the margin of the pronotum (which sulci become much narrowed on the head and are distinctly separated from the propleural triangle by a continuous raised line), 4th tarsal joint not simple, and elongate filiform antennæ, place it (in M. de Bonvouloir's tabulation, *loc. cit.*) in the group of nine genera beginning with "No. 36" and ending with "No. 41." Among those genera the present one may be easily recognised by the following characters in combination:—prosternal sulci much more than half as wide as the base of the propleural triangle, antennæ quite simple 3rd antennal joint very distinctly longer than 4th, elytral epipleuræ becoming very narrow before the middle, apex of clypeus very strongly sinuous, and (especially) the unusual structure of the lateral edging of the pronotum which (in nearly its whole length) consists of two fine elevated lines with a very narrow convexity between them and which consequently is similar to the epipleuræ of the elytra about their middle. I think this genus may stand next to *Galbodema* from which its simple antennæ, narrower prosternal sulci, and bicarinate edging of pronotum furnish *inter alia* abundant distinctive characters.

D. Koebeleri, sp. nov. Supra ferrugineo-brunneus, corpore subtus antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; breviter sat dense fulvo-pubescent; capite prothoraceque crebre sat fortiter rugulose punctulatis; elytris subfortiter striatis, interstitiis crebre subfortiter rugulose (quam prothorax paullo minus rugulose) punctulatis; antennarum articulis 1^o robusto sat brevi (oculum medium attingenti), 2^o brevi, 3^o quam 1^{us} vix breviori, 4^o quam 3^{us} manifeste breviori, 4^o-6^o inter se sat æqualibus 7^o-11^o manifeste longioribus (inter se subæqualibus).

Long. 3-4 l. Lat. 1-1 $\frac{1}{5}$ l.

In one of the two specimens before me the antennæ are a trifle shorter than in the one described, owing to the last five joints,—and especially the 7th joint,—being less elongated. This is probably a sexual difference. There is a small but distinct impression on the prothorax on either side of the middle line a little in front of the base of the segment.

N. Queensland; given to me by Mr. Koebele.

DYSTRIGONISTHIS (gen. nov. *Eucnemidarum*).

Corpus minus angustum, postice obtuse angustatum; clypeus ad basin parum angustatus, antice rotundatus; carina interocularis haud continua; frons haud carinata; mandibula modice rugulosa, postice sat recta; antennæ minus elongatæ, fortiter dentatæ, articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} sat breviori; pronotum sat transversum, a basi ad apicem arcuatim angustatum, ad basin leviter bisinuatum, angulis posticis minus acutis nullo modo divaricatis; suturæ prosternales vix plane rectæ, antice apertæ; sulci prosternales profundi sat angusti (quam trianguli propleuralis basis quater angustiores, postice clausi, in capite angusti; trianguli propleuralis margo posticus quam externus vix (quam internus circiter duplo, hoc in parte postica solum carinato) longior; metasternum abdomenque sulcis carentia; coxarum posticarum lamina in parte basali lata, extrorsum leviter angustata (sicut ad marginem lateralem longior est quam metasterni dimidia pars); pedes minus elongatæ; tarsorum articulus 4^{us} supra leviter excavato-emarginatus, subtus perspicue productus; tarsorum posticorum articulus basalis ceteris conjunctis longitudine subæqualibus.

This is a very remarkable genus presenting a character that prevents its falling into any of the smaller aggregates of M. de Bonvouloir's tabulation of *Eucnemid* genera. The form of its prosternal sutures and hind-coxal lamellæ, the absence of metasternal and abdominal sulci, its non-lamellate tarsi, and the presence of a deep prosternal sulcus (which is narrowed on the head), refer it to the large group beginning with *Seytho* and ending with *Eucalodemus*. But M. de Bonvouloir divides this group into three sections according as the prosternal sulcus is (*a*) shallow, and confused with the propleural triangle (*b*) deep and distinct but not separated from the propleural triangle by a

carina (*c*) separated from the propleural triangle by a continuous carina. In the insect before me the prosternal sulcus is bordered on its inner side by a strong carina which extends from its hind apex for a considerable distance but disappears at about the middle of the length of the propleural triangle. Moreover the propleural triangle itself is extremely short and does not extend as far forward as the prosternum does, so that the front part of the sulcus is bordered on its inner side (not by the propleural triangle but) by the prosternum. The form of the hind-coxal laminae is also unusual; they are very wide at their inner end and only feebly (though very decidedly) narrowed towards the lateral margin, so that on the lateral margin they occupy more than a third part of the distance from the front of the metasternum to their own hind margin.

D. paradoxus, sp. nov. Obscure brunneus antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; fulvo-pubescent; capite prothoraceque crebre subtilius subaspere punctulatis; elytris leviter striatis, striis postice et latera versus linea subtili elevata marginatis, interstitiis fere ut prothorax (sed paullo minus crebre paullo minus aspere) punctulatis; antennarum prothoracem vix superantium articulis 1° circiter ad oculum medium attingenti, 2° perparvo, 3° quam 1ⁱ dimidium vix longiori leviter compresso obconico, 4°-5° que magis compressis sat dentiformibus quam 3^{us} perspicue longioribus, 6°-10° inter se sat aequalibus quam 5^{us} brevioribus fortiter compressis fortiter dentiformibus, 11° elongato-ovali quam precedentes 2 conjuncti vix breviori.

Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$ l. Lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.

In joints 6-10 of the antennae the apical and internal sides are of about the same length, the hind side is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of either of the other sides.

N. Queensland. (Mr. Cowley).

MICRORHAGUS.

M. cairnesensis, sp. nov. Elongatus, subparallelus, postice leviter attenuatus; nigropiceus antennis pedibus sutura metasternoque dilutioribus; pube griseo vestitus; capite crebre rugulose minus subtiliter punctulato, haud carinato, longitudinaliter late leviter impresso; clypeo ad basin minus fortiter angustato, quam carinae interocularis longitudo manifeste latiori; antennis quam corporis

dimidium (maris vix, feminae perspicue) brevioribus; articulis 1° ad oculum medium attingenti, 2° parvo, 3° cum 2° 1^{ma} æquanti, 4° quam 3^{us} parum breviori, 4°-10° gradatim paullo longioribus, 11° quam 9^{us} 10^{us} que conjuncti vix breviori; articulis (basalibus exceptis) ramos singulos graciles elongatos ad apicem emittentibus; pronoto leviter transverso, ut caput punctulato, ante scutellum longitudinaliter breviter carinato, inæquali (in discum medium late leviter, utrinque prope carinam antescutellarem oblique leviter, utrinque inter depressionem mediam communem et marginem lateralem fovea parva rotundata, impresso), antice vix angustato, lateribus sat rectis, basi fortiter bisinuata, carinis intramarginalibus et antica et postica brevibus; elytris manifeste striatis, interstitiis vix planis minus crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; depressione juxta-suturali prosterni lævi nitida, postice latiori, utrinque et postice linea continua marginata; processu intercoxali prosterni postice deflexo; metasterni episternis angustis parallelis.

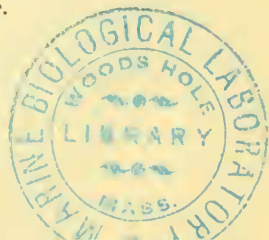
Maris antennarum articulis 3°-10° ramos graciles emittentibus, 3^l-6^l ramis gradatim longioribus, 6^l-10^l ramis sat æqualibus quam articulus duplo longioribus; segmento ventrali penultimo fovea rotundata parva profunda instructo, hac linea elevata tenui circumcincta.

Feminae antennarum articulis 3° ad apicem intus fortiter angulato, 4°-10° ramos emittentibus, his quam maris paullo minus elongatis minus gracilibus.

Long. 4 l. Lat. 1½ l.

This very large and fine *Microrhagus* is perhaps near *Sahlbergi*, Mannerh., and *impressicollis*, Bonv., on account of the presence of a median fovea on the penultimate ventral segment as well as its large size. In the present insect the fovea is unquestionably sexual, but M. de Bonvouloir implies that in those species it is not so. If he was in error in that opinion the error upsets the value of his tabulation of the species of the genus. Disregarding the ventral foveæ this species seems to fall in M. de Bonvouloir's tabulation near *M. suturalis*, Bonv. (an Australian species) but to differ from it *inter alia multa* by the strongly rugulose puncturation of its head and its pectinate antennæ.

N. Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Cowley.



ENTOMOPHTHALMUS.

E. uniformis, sp. nov. Sat elongatus, subparallelus, postice leviter angustatus, minus convexus; tota rufo-ferrugineus; capite crebre aspere punctulato; oculis subobsolete incisus; antennis quam corporis dimidium multo longioribus, apicem versus paullo magis gracilibus; prothorace sat fortiter transverso, quadriformi, crebre vix aspere punctulato, carina accessa bene definita; elytris obsoletissime striatis, crebre subfortiter (quam prothorax magis fortiter) punctulatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. Lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ l (vix).

The genus *Entomophthalmus* has not been previously recorded as Australian. The present species is near the Malayan *E. fugax*, Bonv., with which it agrees in the feebleness of the incision of its eyes, but is *inter alia* quite differently coloured.

N. Queensland (Mr. Koebele).

DYSLOCERUS.

The following species are certainly, I think, congeneric with the insect that I described (Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1892, p. 56) as *D. heros*, Blackb. M. de Bonvouloir treats the length of the 9th antennal joint in relation to that of the preceding joints as a generic character, but it appears to me that the character cannot be strictly insisted upon. In the species before me the 9th joint is strongly elongated but not so strongly as it is said to be in the diagnosis of *Dyslocerus* (in *heros* it is *more* strongly elongated than according to the diagnosis it should be). I cannot find any other character on which to separate any of these Australian forms from *Dyslocerus*. The following characters in combination distinguish the insects described below from all the *Eucnemid* genera known to me except *Namobius* *Dyslocerus* *Cryptostoma* and *Orodotes*;—viz, metasternum and abdomen non-sulcate, no sulci for receiving the antennæ on any part of the prosternum, all the joints of the tarsi quite simple, laminae of the hind coxæ continuously and gradually narrowed from their hind apex to the lateral margin, no discal carinae on the pronotum, mandibles straight (or nearly so) behind, clypeus rounded in front and considerably narrowed at its base, antennæ not in the least dentate or pectinate, propleuri strongly narrowed in front. The four genera mentioned above as presenting this combination of

characters are chiefly distinguished by M. de Bonvouloir *inter se* by antennal differences; of them *Namobius* and *Cryptostoma* are American genera whose antennal structure is very different indeed from that of *Dyscolocerus*. *Orodotes* is an Australian genus distinguished from *Dyscolocerus* by its propleuri being "notably dilated on the external side" (a character I cannot find in the insects before me) and its antennal joints gradually elongating from the 4th (not, as in *Dyscolocerus* suddenly from the 9th). The unique species (*O. Jansoni*, Bonv.), moreover appears to be extremely unlike the following two species in its superficial characters. This leaves only *Dyscolocerus*, with the diagnosis of which the following two species (and *D. heros*) would agree quite satisfactorily if the antennæ were characterised as having the 9th and following joints merely "all much longer than any of the preceding 5 which are subequal;" but M. de Bonvouloir adds as a generic character "9th joint (alone) subequal to the preceding 5 together," which is not the case with any of the Australian species I attribute to *Dyscolocerus*.

D. concolor, sp. nov. Sat elongatus, sat convexus, postice attenuatus; late ferrugineus; pube fulva sat dense vestitus; capite crebre minus fortiter vix rugulose punctulato, in medio vix depresso; antennis sat elongatis, articulis 1° ad oculi marginem posticum attingenti, 2° brevi, 3° quam 1^{us} fere duplo breviori, 4° quam 3^{us} sesquibreviori, 4°-7° inter se sat æqualibus, 8° quam 7^{us} paullo breviori fere transverso, 9° quam 6^{us}-8^{us} conjuncti vix breviori, 10° quam 9^{us} parum breviori, 11° quam 9^{us} parum longiori, articulis 9°-11° sat cylindricis; prothorace transverso, ut caput punctulato, a basi ad apicem angustato sed vix arcuatim, supra fere æquali sed trans basin summam depresso, hac fortiter bisinuata, angulis posticis acutis vix divergentibus; elytris subfortiter striatis, interstitiis minus crebre vix fortiter punctulatis; coxarum posticarum lamina ad basin fortiter angulatim dilatata, hinc ad marginem lateralem fortiter æqualiter gradatim angustata; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam 2^{us}-4^{us} conjuncti vix breviori; corpore subtus confertim punctulato.

Maris segmento ventrali apicali ad apicem leviter angulata.

Feminae segmento ventrali apicali ad apicem late arcuato, nullo modo angulato.

Mountains of Tasmania.

Long. $3-4\frac{1}{2}$ l. Lat. $1-1\frac{2}{3}$ l.

D. victoriensis, sp. nov. Capite inter oculos fovea magna rotundata leviter sed manifeste impresso; antennarum articulis 9° obconico quam præcedentes 2 conjuncti subbreviori, 10° ovato quam 9^{us} vix breviori, 11° elongato-ovali ad apicem acuminato quam 9^{us} manifeste longiori; corpore subtus minus crebre punctulato; cetera ut *D. concolor*.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ l. Lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The resemblance of this species to the preceding is so close that the description of it (with the exceptions noted above) may be taken as the description of *D. victoriensis*. On the under surface the prosternum of *D. concolor* is quite strongly and decidedly closely punctulate, the metasternum and hind-coxal laminae less strongly but extremely closely, the ventral segments still more finely and closely. In *victoriensis* the middle part of the prosternum is sparingly and quite faintly punctured, the metasternum hind-coxal laminae and ventral segments (especially the former) notably less closely and a trifle more strongly than in *concolor*. The difference of puncturation is most conspicuous on the middle part of the prosternum,—which moreover is rather strongly gibbous in *victoriensis* and very decidedly less so in *concolor*.

Victoria (near the summit of Mount Baldy, 6000 feet above sea-level).

CURCULIONIDÆ.

NEOMERIMNETES (gen. nov. *Otiorrhynchidarum*).

Rostrum quam caput angustius et paullo longius, subcylindricum, ad apicem subtruncatum, scrobibus lateralibus, rectis brevibus; antennæ sat elongatæ, sat graciles, scapo sat recto prothoracem vix attingenti, funiculi articulis 2° 3° que inter se æqualibus quam ceteri longioribus, clava sat elongata articulata; oculi subrotundati; prothorax quam latior vix longior, ad latera rotundatus, lobis ocularibus nullis; scutellum haud manifestum; elytra breviter ovalia, convexa, quam prothorax sat latiora; pedes modici, femoribus leviter clavatis, tibiis anticis sat rectis, tarsis sat brevibus (articulis 3° lato bilobo, 4° brevi), unguiculis connatis; segmentum ventrale 2^{um} ab 1° sutura sat recta divisum, quam 1^{us} sat brevius, quam 3^{us} parum longius; corpus squamosum.

This genus may be readily distinguished from its allies by the unusual proportions of its ventral segments, which in combination with its somewhat elongate rostrum and lateral scrobes made me hesitate as to whether it might not be related to *Centyres* rather than the *Otiorhynchides*. I have, however, consulted Mr. A. M. Lea (who has lately been doing much good work on the *Curculionidæ*) and he has satisfied me that its right place is near *Merimnetes*.

N. destructor, sp. nov. Piceus, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; corpore supra squamis umbrinis parvis crebre sat æqualiter vestito; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis sat latis.

Long. (rostr. excepto) $1\frac{1}{5}$ l. Lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ l (vix).

The structural characters are detailed in the diagnosis of the genus and need not be repeated here. The species is said to be destructive to strawberry plants.

S. Australia (near Adelaide).

LONGICORNES.

THORIS.

The following two new species may be referred to this genus which Mr. Pascoe distinguishes from *Coptocercus* by the shortness of the spines on its antennæ, its prothorax nodose on each side and its elytral puncturation not becoming suddenly obsolete beyond the middle. The above three characters are found in the insects before me. Mr. Pascoe however mentions two other characters (viz., the prothorax shorter than in *Coptocercus* and the apical joints of the antennæ unusually short in the female) the former of which is not particularly noticeable in either of these species while the latter is certainly wanting in the one of them of which the female is before me. Certainly, however, these discrepancies would not justify me in creating a new genus, especially in view of my strong opinion that the *Phoracanthid* genera are greatly in need of revision and that such revision can hardly be effected satisfactorily without a study of Mr. Pascoe's types (now in the British Museum). I should say, e.g., that Mr. Pascoe has included in *Coptocercus* (under Newman's name *Callirhoe*) such diverse forms (as in the Catalogue in Linn. Soc.

Journ. ix.), that it is difficult to compare anything in precise terms with such an aggregate. The distinctive characters of a generic nature in the species before me are as follows: intermediate coxal cavities closed externally; head short; antennæ with two or three joints having apical spines, but these extremely small; femora pedunculated at their base; scutellum small; eyes very coarsely granulated; prothorax more or less tuberculate above and feebly and obtusely nodose on the sides; elytra not spined at apex, with smooth raised spots and strong puncturation becoming finer and feeble only gradually and very near to the apex. These characters are in the main the characters of *Thoris* and I should judge from the description of the unique species of that genus that the insects before me resemble it considerably in superficial respects. Judged by the descriptions the names *Thoris* and *Allotisis* may well be synonyms.

The distinction between the *Phoracanthides* and the *Callidiopsides* seems to be very fine. M. Lacordaire mentions a genus (*Acyrysa*) which he places in the latter aggregate in preference to the former merely on the ground that its colouring and sculpture are similar to those of a *Callidiopsid* genus. With this in mind it seems well to remark that both the following species (especially the former) decidedly have a *Callidiopsid* facies, but if it is allowable to refer to the *Callidiopsides* insects having several antennal joints spined I cannot see how the distinctness of the two groups can be maintained at all. I must acknowledge that in P.L.S. N.S.W., 1893, I very hesitatingly referred to the *Callidiopsides* a species (*Porithea plagiata*) which has more than 1 antennal joint spinose but I now incline to think I was wrong in doing so and that the species in question should be placed among the *Phoracanthides*.

T. septemguttata, sp. nov. Rufo-testacea, elytris guttis septenis parvis eburneis albidis ornatis; pilis elongatis erectis sparsim vestita; in prothorace maculis nonnullis minus insignibus aureo-pubescentibus instructa; capite brevi subtiliter ruguloso; prothorace obscure punctulato, quam latiori sat longiori, supra 5-tuberculato, subcylindrico sed ad latera leviter nodoso; elytris sat grosse (prope apicem gradatim obsolete) subseriatim punctulatis, ad apicem obtuse truncatis.

Maris antennis quam corpus sat longioribus, segmentis ventralibus pilis elongatis aureis dense vestitis.

Feminae antennis quam corpus paullo longioribus; segmentis ventralibus nudis.

Long. 3-4 l. Lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ - $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The small white spots on each elytron are thus disposed: 1st behind the place of the humeral callus (which is obsolete), 2nd and 3rd placed transversely a little behind 1st, 4th about the middle of the elytron in a line longitudinally with 1st, 5th and 6th placed transversely a little behind 4th, 7th near the apex in a line longitudinally with 1st and 4th. The 3rd joint of the antennae is much longer than the 4th; joints 3, 4 and 5, each have an extremely small spine at the apex,—that on joint 5 scarcely more than a minute denticulation.

N. S. Wales (Blue Mountains).

T. moerens, sp. nov. Mas. Supra picea, corpore subtus antennis palpis pedibusque castaneis, in elytris guttis parvis eburneis flavis 2 (his oblique paullo pone basin et prope marginem lateralem positis) et alia minus perspicua (haec paullo pone medium et prope suturam posita) ornata; capite brevi, inaequali, subtilius rugulose punctulato; antennis quam corpus sat longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 4th multo longiori, articulis 3^o-5^o ad apicem breviter spinosis, 6^o ad apicem angulato sed haud perspicue spinoso; prothorace quam latiori fere dimidia parte longiori, sat longe pone apicem constricto, fere laevi, supra tuberculis circiter 9 instructo, ad latera obtuse nodoso; elytris sat grosse (prope apicem gradatim obsolete) subseriatim punctulatis, ad apicem recte truncatis (vel potius fere emarginatis).

Fem. latet.

Long. 5 l. Lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The smooth ivory-like spots on the elytra are not very conspicuous, especially the hind one which is darker in colour than the others (in the type it is less conspicuous on one elytron than on the other). The antennal spines are very small but distinctly larger than those of the preceding species (*T. septemguttata*). I am unfortunately not able to describe the vestiture of the ventral segments as the abdomen of the type (which is otherwise a very fresh specimen) has been broken off.

S. Australia.

STENODERUS.

Mr. Gahan (Tr. E.S. Lond., 1894) furnishes some interesting remarks on this genus, referring especially to the peculiar sculpture of its head. In the course of those remarks he discusses *P. quietus*, Newm. (a Queensland species) and says that without having seen it he suggests the possibility of its being a var. of *S. suturalis*, Oliv. I have in my collection an example of the insect in question and can say decidedly that it is a good species, as the sculpture of its prothorax is quite different from that of *suturalis*. In the latter the hind part of the prothorax is much more abruptly than in *quietus* distinguished from the narrow front part and bears 5 distinct tubercles (a central large and feeble one, an anterior pair smaller but stronger, and a hind pair similar to the anterior pair but placed further apart), while in *quietus* the corresponding area can be called at most "feebly uneven," its unevenness being scarcely more than the result of a short longitudinal sulcus in front of the middle, on either side of which the surface is slightly gibbous. The following species is stated by Lacordaire to be identical with *Stenocorus lepturoides*, Boisd., and also with *Rhagiomorpha sordida*, Newm., and therefore (its name being older than either of them) to be the type of the genus *Rhagiomorpha*. Through the good offices of Mr. Masters I have before me a specimen found (by comparison with the type in the Macleay Museum) to be *Stenoderus concolor*. It does not belong even to the genus *Rhagiomorpha* but is congeneric with *Stenoderus suturalis*, Oliv., and is closely allied to *S. quietus*, Newm. As Mr. Macleay's description is unsatisfactorily brief, I venture to re-describe the insect as follows:

S. concolor, W. S. Macleay. Testacea, elytris stramineis, meso-et metasternis abdomineque infuscatis; antennis elongatis sat gracilibus; prothorace ante medium constricto, haud punctulato, supra late obtuse inaequali nec perspicue tuberculato; elytris lineis elevatis dorsalibus 4 bene definitis instructis.

Long. 6 l. Lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Near *S. quietus*, Newm., but differing from it in colour [the under surface being quite destitute of iridescence and (in its darkest part) of a smoky brown colour, the antennæ scutellum

and legs being entirely testaceous or reddish testaceous], also in its very evidently less robust form and more slender antennæ. I have little doubt also but what the antennæ are more *elongate* than those of *quietus* but as they are both broken in my single example of that species I cannot be sure. I notice also that in my specimen of *quietus* the elevated line that forms the sutural margin of each elytron is much darker in colour than the other elevated lines, while in the numerous examples that I have seen of *S. concolor* in several collections that line is of the same pale straw colour as the other lines. Compared with *S. suturalis* the present species is seen to be very distinct by the very much less uneven surface of its prothorax on which there are no elevations that can be correctly called distinct tubercles; it also differs from *S. suturalis* in its much less robust antennæ, of which the basal point in particular is notably more slender. In a considerable number of specimens of *S. concolor* examined by me I have not found any variation in colouring, nor have I seen any variety of *S. suturalis* similarly coloured.

Victoria; Dividing Range; on flowers; Tasmania.

SYLLITUS.

S. heros, sp. nov. Nigro-fuscus, capite prothorace (hoc longitudinaliter plus minusve manifeste fusco-3-vittato) antennis versus apicem coxis genubus et (nonnullorum exemplorum) pedibus anticis et tarsis omnibus rufis, elytrorum sutura margine laterali et lineis 4 elevatis (e his 3^a brevi subhumerali) albidis; antennis maris quam corpus laud (feminæ paullo) brevioribus; capite subtilius minus confertim (postice sat confertim) punctulato; prothorace confertissime subtilissime subaspere punctulato, leviter obtuse 4 tuberculato, ante medium leviter constricto, pone medium lateraliter sat gibbo, trans basin sulcato; elytrorum lincis elevatis 1^a et 2^a (hac quam illa breviori) in medio fortiter divergentibus et inter se maculam pallidam intercludentibus.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 l. Lat. 1 l.

Its large size distinguishes this species from all its described Australian congeners except *Parryi*; the numerous white lines on its elytra distinguishes it from them all. The suture and lateral margin are white and between these each elytron bears 4 raised white lines; the subsutural one nearly reaching the apex, the 2nd

a little less nearly, the 3rd not extending beyond the basal quarter of the length, the 4th becoming obsolete at about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the elytra.

S.A. (On Eucalyptus flowers, near Quorn).

S. microps, sp. nov. Nigro-piceus, capite antennis (harum articulo basali plus minusve infuscato) prothorace pedibusque (horum femoribus plus minusve infuscatis) rufis; elytrorum margine laterali et lineis discoidalibus 2 elevatis (linea subsuturali quam altera sat breviori) albidis; antennis quam corpus brevioribus; capite sat elongato, antice sparsim postice crebre punctulato; oculis parvis; prothorace confertim subtiliter punctulato, minus perspicue obtuse 4-tuberculato leviter canaliculato, ante medium constricto, lateribus pone medium sat gibbis; elytrorum lineis albidis inter se sat parallelis.

Long. $2\frac{4}{5}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ l. Lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The general resemblance of this species is to *S. rectus*, Newm; from which it may be readily distinguished *inter alia* by its more elongate head, smaller eyes, the subsutural white line on its elytra considerably shorter than the 2nd line, and the total absence of pale colouring on the elevated line that commences on the shoulder.

S. Australia, Victoria and Tasmania.

S. deustus, Newm. I do not know this species, which is described as of small size (Long. $\frac{3}{10}$ inch) and having both suture and lateral margin besides two discal lines and a short humeral one whitish, and the head and prothorax "fuscis, haud ferrugineis." Is it possibly a var. of *S. rectus*?

HOMÆMOTA.

H. letabilis, sp. nov. Nitida; rufa, elytrorum parte dimidia apicali abdomineque nigris, elytris fascia angusta elevata eburnea mediana obliqua (hac suturam haud attingenti) ornatis; sparsim subtiliter setosa; prothorace quam latiori paullo longiori, ad basin abrupte tubulato, parte cetera globosa; utroque elytro ad basin valde obtuse tuberculato, vix manifeste punctulato.

Maris antennis quam corpus vix brevioribus; prothorace obsolete punctulato, minus nitido.

Femine antennis quam corpus sat brevioribus; prothorace subrugulose punctulato, magis nitido.

Long. $4\frac{1}{5}$ l. Lat. 1 l.

This species appears from the description of *H. Walkeri*, Gahan, to be allied to that insect although very different from it in respect of colour and markings, and also in other respects (*e.g.* the shorter antennæ of its male).

Victoria (Dividing Range); on flowers.
